

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☒ no ☐

Property Name: Sandy Spring Dwellings Inventory Number: M: 28-11-08
Address: Olney-Sandy Spring Road (MD 108) Marden Lane Historic district: ☒ yes ☐ no
City: Sandy Spring Zip Code: 10860 County: Montgomery
USGS Quadrangle(s): Sandy Spring
Property Owner: Multiple Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: JT 32
Project: MD 108 Agency: SHA
Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Laura Trieschmann Date Prepared: 3/10/2011
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Sandy Spring Dwellings (M: 28-11-08) is part of the larger Sandy Spring Historic District (M: 28-11). This larger historic district was recorded on a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) form by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission in 1985. Since that time, historic buildings along MD 108, the district's main thoroughfare, have been demolished and altered. Although the larger Sandy Spring District is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Sandy Spring Dwellings possess architectural significance and integrity to reflect the historic context of the community from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

This area includes the Marden Lane Houses (M: ~~28~~-95), which were documented on an MIHP form in 1984. The MIHP form records the five houses lining Marden Lane as it travels northward from Olney-Sandy Spring Road and intersects with Slade School Road. Because of the context, period of development, and architecture forms, these buildings are included in the larger Sandy Spring Dwellings. It also includes Avalon (M: ~~28~~-94), Odd Fellows Lodge (M: 28-66), and the Sharp Street Church (M: 28-11-4), all of which have been documented on individual MIHP forms.

The Sandy Spring Dwellings consists roughly of 123.44 acres. There are fourteen standing resources, all of which are buildings. Only the elementary school is non-contributing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
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MHT Comments:

John J. Hallinan
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

B. Kuntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

7/8/2011
Date

7/13/11
Date

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historically, Sandy Spring was a rural Quaker community held together by a small commercial district. The residential development predates the commercial aspect of the town as Quakers settled in the area in the eighteenth century and named the settlement Sandy Spring after a spring located on the nearby Harewood Farm (pre-1806). The Quakers built their meeting house near the spring on property donated by James Brooke. The first structure was constructed of log, which was replaced by a wood-frame building in 1753; the present brick meetinghouse was erected in 1817. The commercial area began to develop circa 1817 with the opening of the Sandy Spring Store. The commercial aspect expanded with the establishment of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1857 and the Sandy Spring National Bank in 1868. Development along the north side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road (west of Brooke Road) and on Marden Lane continued from the mid-nineteenth century through to the mid-twentieth century with single-family dwellings that reflected the most fashionable of styles, particularly the Queen Anne as it transitioned to the more popular Colonial Revival.

During the 1930s, the population of Montgomery County increased dramatically as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs increased the federal work force in the Washington metropolitan area; the population of the county more than doubled from 34,921 in 1920 to 83,912 persons by 1940. Along with the increasing popularity of the automobile, the demand for housing created new developments in areas of the county not yet improved.⁽¹⁾ As a result, several single-family dwellings, many illustrations of the Cape Cod form with Colonial Revival-style detailing, were built in the 1940s and 1950s along Olney-Sandy Spring Road to the east of Brooke Road. With its close proximity to both Washington, D.C. and Baltimore City, Sandy Spring quickly became a suburb, providing large lots with modest affordable housing.

The oldest of the suburban-type housing is found along Marden Lane. This collection of dwellings represents residential construction from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, presenting vernacular and transitioning interpretations of the Victorian-era's Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style housing. Although the street does intersect with the highly traveled Olney-Sandy Spring Road, which travels directly through the community, and Slade School Lane, it is a private, tree-lined lane. Each house is situated on a picturesque, wooded lot of approximately two to ten acres. With references to the Colonial Revival architecture, the majority of the houses were modeled after the Georgian and Federal styles of the late eighteenth century though the mid-nineteenth century and, less frequently, the Dutch Colonial reminiscent of the early seventeenth century. In addition, many of these houses were constructed during the early part of the Colonial Revival period, which spanned the first half of the twentieth century. Early examples more closely reflect their colonial prototypes as opposed to those constructed during the 1940s and 1950s, which are more popular along Olney-Sandy Spring Road east of Brooke Road and Meeting House Road. Similarly, the houses on the north side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road, west of Brooke Road, reflect these same design essentials, presenting the Victorian-era elements of the Queen Anne style and the twentieth-century's Colonial Revival style.

DESCRIPTION

Marden Lane is lined with five historic houses—17800, 17801, 18000, 18121, and 18201 Marden Lane. The oldest of these is Marden, a vernacular dwelling at 17800 Marden Lane that stands two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide. Constructed in 1886, the house draws from the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The Gothic Revival influence is seen in the large, peaked center gable and barge board. The small entry porch with squared, chamfered posts is typical of the Italianate style. The elongated 4/4 windows on the façade are illustrative of both styles. The wood-frame structure is clad in German siding and covered by a gable roof.

The property at 17801 Marden Lane is an example of the Colonial Revival style as it was presented in the early twentieth century.

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Sandy Spring Dwellings

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The house follows the traditions of the Dutch Colonial Revival style with an encompassing gable roof that extends to cover the inset porch and continuous roof dormers. Erected in 1922, the house is two-and-a-half stories high and five bays wide. The central entry is sheltered by inset porch, which is supported by Doric posts. It has a plain lintel and sidelights. The single and paired windows hold 6/6 sash. A triple window with 6/6 sash illuminates the projecting bay. Another example of the Colonial Revival style is located at 18000 Marden Lane, which was constructed in 1923 on the site of a mid-nineteenth-century boarding school known as Fulford. The house is a brick structure rising two stories in height and extending three bays wide under a gable roof. The main entry, as is typical of 1920s Colonial Revival-style houses, is accentuated by the ornate fanlight and sidelights. It is covered by a pediment that extends forward with the support of slender columns. The house is illuminated by single and paired 6/6 windows with shutters. The gable ends are marked by exterior-end brick chimneys flanked by quarter-circle windows. A sleeping porch is located on the east side elevation and a screen porch is located on the rear elevation.

Another excellent example of the Colonial Revival style is located at 18201 Marden Lane. This large five-bay-wide dwelling is constructed of wood frame with a gable roof. The central entry has a plain lintel with a full transom and sidelights. This entry is covered by a classically styled pedimented portico supported by two pairs of Doric columns and with a pilaster to each side. The house is lit by 6/6 windows with simple molding and shutters. The roof has a slight overhang and dentiled cornice. Projecting from the roof are three gabled dormers with pediments and pilasters. To either side stone balustraded balconies have been added. A two-story ell projects from the rear elevation and one-story wings extend from the side elevations; a non-historic brick-clad wing has been added to the southern wing.

Development on the north side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road, west of Brooke Road and Meeting House Road, includes a number of notable mid-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses. One example is the house at 913 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, known more commonly as Holly House or Cottage. Constructed in 1903 on the site of the Gideon Gilpin house, this vernacular dwelling illustrates the Queen Anne style as it was transitioning into the twentieth century. It has an irregular form, asymmetrically placed single and paired 1/1 window openings, flat and segmental arched surrounds with square edges, and complex roof with gables and hips. It is two stories in heights on a solid masonry foundation. The first-story openings have ogee-molded lintel caps. The wood-frame structure, complete with full-width front porch supported by paired Tuscan posts, is clad in narrow weatherboard siding with corner boards.

More typical of the Colonial Revival style is the neighboring house at 1001 Olney-Sandy Spring Road. This wood-frame dwelling, dating from 1924, illustrates the Dutch Colonial Revival with its dominating gambrel roof, full-width shed dormers, and interior brick chimneys. Representative of the early 1920s, the house is illuminated with 6/1 unequally spaced, but symmetrically placed, single window openings frame with square-edged surrounds. The first-story windows are elongated, providing more national light to the public first-floor rooms. It stands two stories in height on a brick foundation and is covered in weatherboard siding. The three-bay-wide porch on the façade is set on piers covered with lattice. The shed roof, which extends from just below the sills of the second-story windows, is supported by thick Tuscan posts separated by thick square balusters. The porch is entered by a side-entry stair that leads to the driveway.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is also well exhibited at 1701 Olney-Sandy Spring Road. This imposing circa 1926 dwelling is wood frame clad in weatherboard siding set on a brick foundation. The gambrel roof is clipped at the upper gable ends, creating jerkin heads. The indicative full-width dormer is pierced by wide 6/1 windows that flank a tripartite window composed of a 6/1 sash and two 4/1 sashes. The house is notably wider than the example at 1001 Olney-Sandy Spring Road. This allows for a central entry framed by a triple window and band of four windows, each with 6/1 sash, continuous sill and lintel, and inoperable shutters. The single-leaf door is marked by a projecting portico with Tuscan columns set on a brick stoop. The portico has an open gable with ogee returns, molded cornice, and weatherboard cladding in the tympanum.

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Another imposing dwelling to note is The Cedars, which was constructed in 1900 at 1601 Olney-Sandy Spring Road. The wood-frame structure stands two stories in height and was designed to intentionally read as two abutting dwellings (or as a three-bay-wide main block enlarged to the east). Local lore explains that the original owner occupied the east side of the house, which featured the canted bay, port cochere, and Palladian window, while his sister lived in the more traditional western end. This high-style eastern end has a canted, three-sided bay that rises two stories under a shallow hipped roof. A Palladian window pierced space between the first and second stories, illuminating the stair. A port cochere projecting from the east elevation has a half-hipped roof with Tuscan columns on brick posts and a classically inspired entablature complete with dentil molding. The more traditional western end of the house is three bays wide with a wrap-around porch that hugs the south and west elevations. The porch is set on a pier foundation with paired Tuscan columns and square balusters. A shed dormer pierces the roof to the west of the interior brick chimney that rises prominently from the side gable roof of the building. The roof is finished with exceptionally wide overhanging eaves ornamented with modillions that are affixed to the soffit rather than the molded frieze.

The oldest dwelling on the north side of the between Brooke Road and Marden Lane is Avalon (M: 28-94), which was constructed circa 1854. This house, once the home of Dr. Charles Ligon, was constructed for Alban and Rachel Gilpin. It is a rectangular, late Federal-style house extending five bays in width with a central entry. This opening is highlighted by a transom, sidelights, and portico with gable roof. The interior-end chimneys rise from the east and west side elevation over the side gable roof, which is pierced by two small dormers. Most of the symmetrically placed window openings hold 6/6 sash.

The residential buildings are complemented by the Sharp Street United Methodist Church (M: 28-11-4) on the south side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road. This church is a one-and-a-half-story structure that is one bay wide and four bays deep. The narrower façade is augmented by a projecting entry with a steeply pitched front gable that mirrors that crowning the main church. It has been modernized with full-height stained glass windows divided by mullions. The east and west side elevations are each marked at the center by a single buttress. A wing projects from the southern end of the west elevation, set under a gable roof with interior chimney. The church is pierced by triple windows composed of elongated 6/6 sash topped by a mullion bar and standard-sized 6/6 sash that abut the narrow frieze encircling the building. The gable roof is crowned by a bell spire with a sloping conical roof and semicircular arched openings. The first church was constructed in 1863 and renovated in 1887; the current church was built in 1923. The property is important for its religious, social, and educational aspects, providing a church for the oldest free black community in Montgomery County; it is the first independent black church organized in the county. On the adjacent property is the rectory, which is located at 1400 Olney-Sandy Spring Road. Dating from circa 1907, the rectory is a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style with its irregular form, complex roof form, single 6/6 windows, wrapping porch, and two-light transom over the single-leaf entry.

Also located on the property denoted as 1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road where the church is located is the Odd Fellows Lodge (M: 28-66). This building was constructed in the 1920s for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and rental office space. It is a two-story wood-frame structure with a front gable roof and concrete foundation. The building is covered in weatherboard siding, which was later reclad in bricktex. The building is entered through double-leaf doors on the north elevation. This opening is completed by two single 6/6 windows on the second story. The side elevations are symmetrically fenestrated with 6/6 windows and single-leaf doors. A marble cornerstone is inscribed with the Odd Fellows symbol of three chain links and the number 6430. The lodge is a physical reminder of the county's African-American history, providing an historical link to one of the largest and oldest fraternal orders in the United States. The lodge is still active.

EVALUATION

The Sandy Spring Dwellings are notable as a cohesive collection of mid-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential buildings supported by a stylized church. The houses reflect the architectural practices experienced in rural communities such as

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Sandy Spring from the 1850s to the 1920s. The building, set on expansive lots lining both Olney-Sandy Spring Road and Marden Lane, are thus allowed to be imposing and dressed with high-style elements fashionable to the Victorian-era's Queen Anne style and the twentieth-century's Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. The period of significance for the Sandy Spring Dwellings is circa 1854, reflecting the construction of late Federal-style Avalon, to 1926, when the imposing Dutch Colonial Revival-style house at 1701 Olney-Sandy Spring Road was completed. The areas of significance are architecture, community development, religion, and social/humanitarian, which qualify the Sandy Spring Dwellings for National Register Criteria A and C. Development along Marden Lane and Olney-Sandy Spring Road west of Brooke Road is largely cohesive; late-twentieth-century subdivisions have developed along the roads but they are set back and do not compromise integrity of setting, location, or feeling. The Sherwood Elementary School on the north side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road does affect integrity and thus was excluded; the property was subdivided from Avalon in 1975 and the school erected in 1977. The new subdivision to the north of the school known as Meadowview was also excluded. With the residential buildings on the north side of Olney-Sandy Spring Road, the community's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century African-American history is recounted by the Odd Fellows Lodge and Sharp Street United Methodist Church with rectory on the south side of the street.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Clare Lise Cavicchi, Places from the Past: The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland, (Silver Spring, Maryland: The Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission, 2001), 46.

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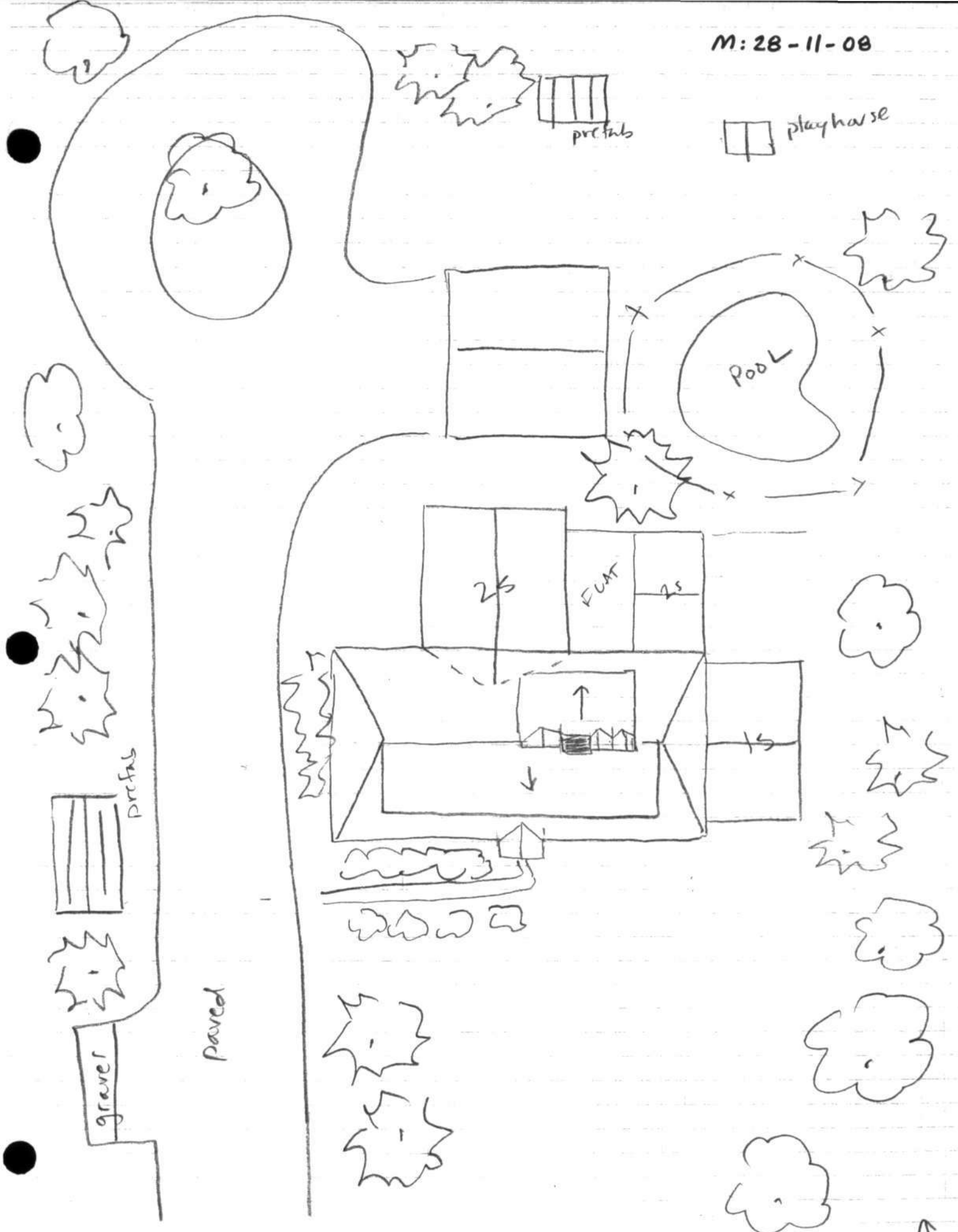
Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

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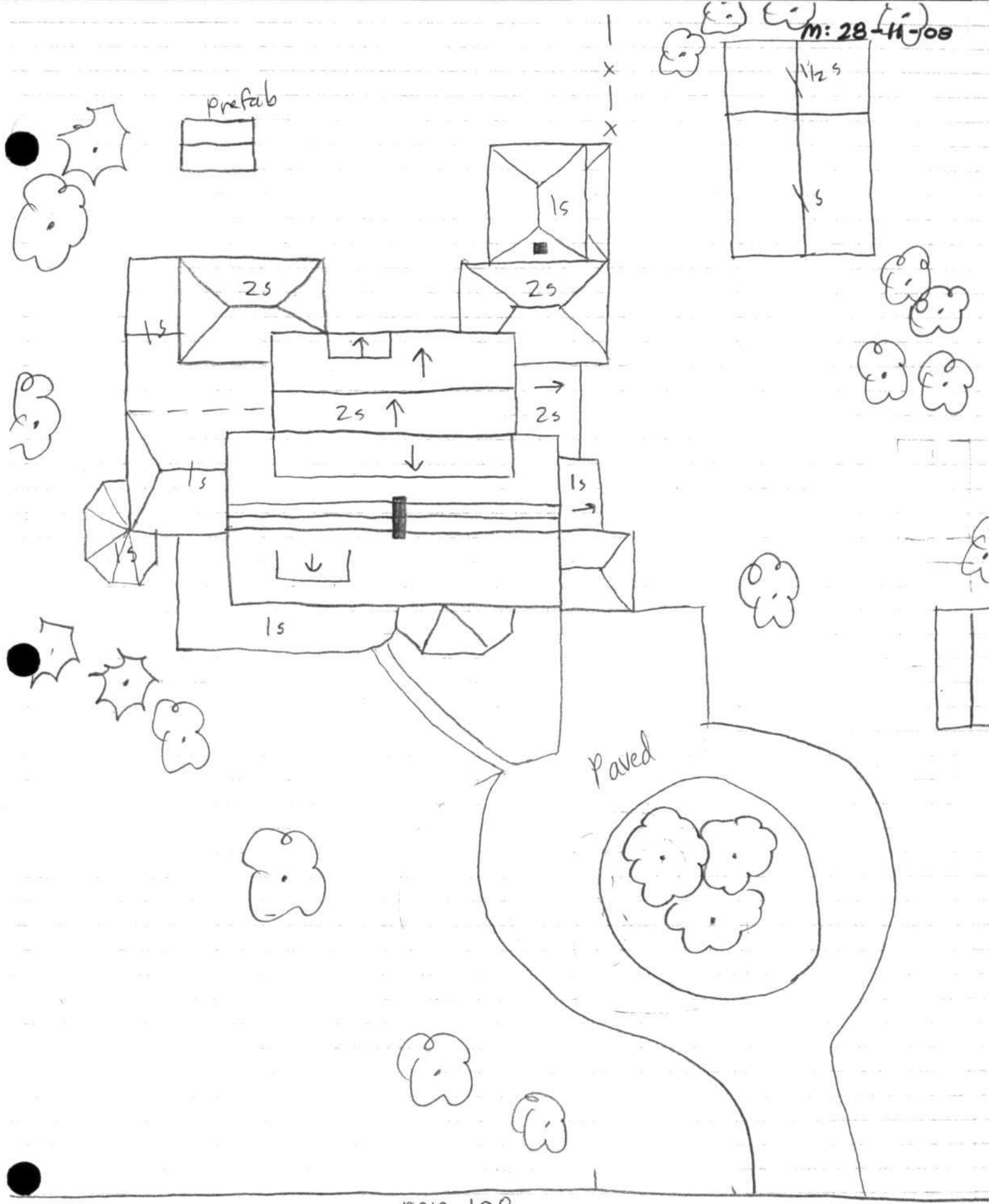
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
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1701 Olney Sandy Spring Road

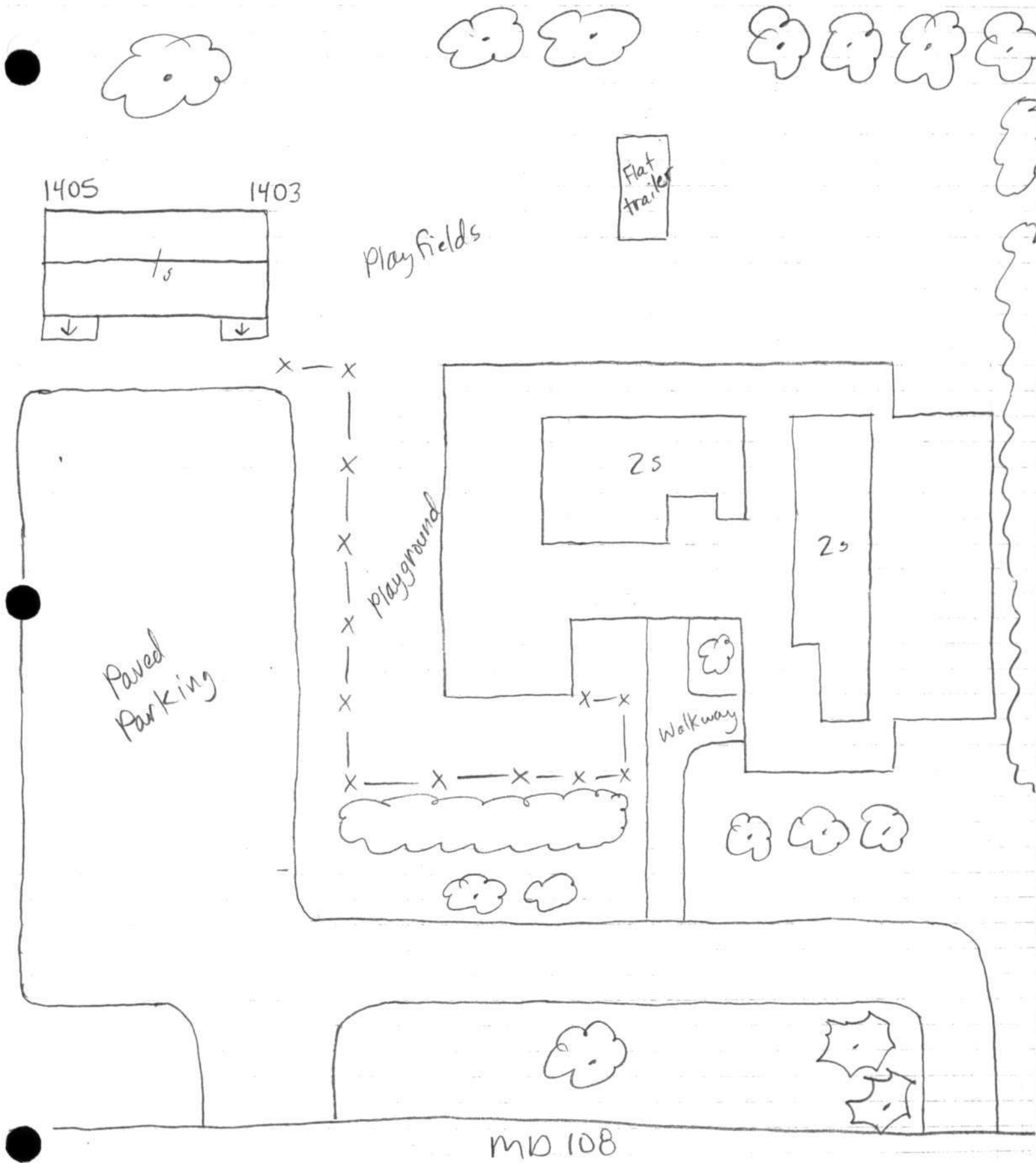
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MD 108

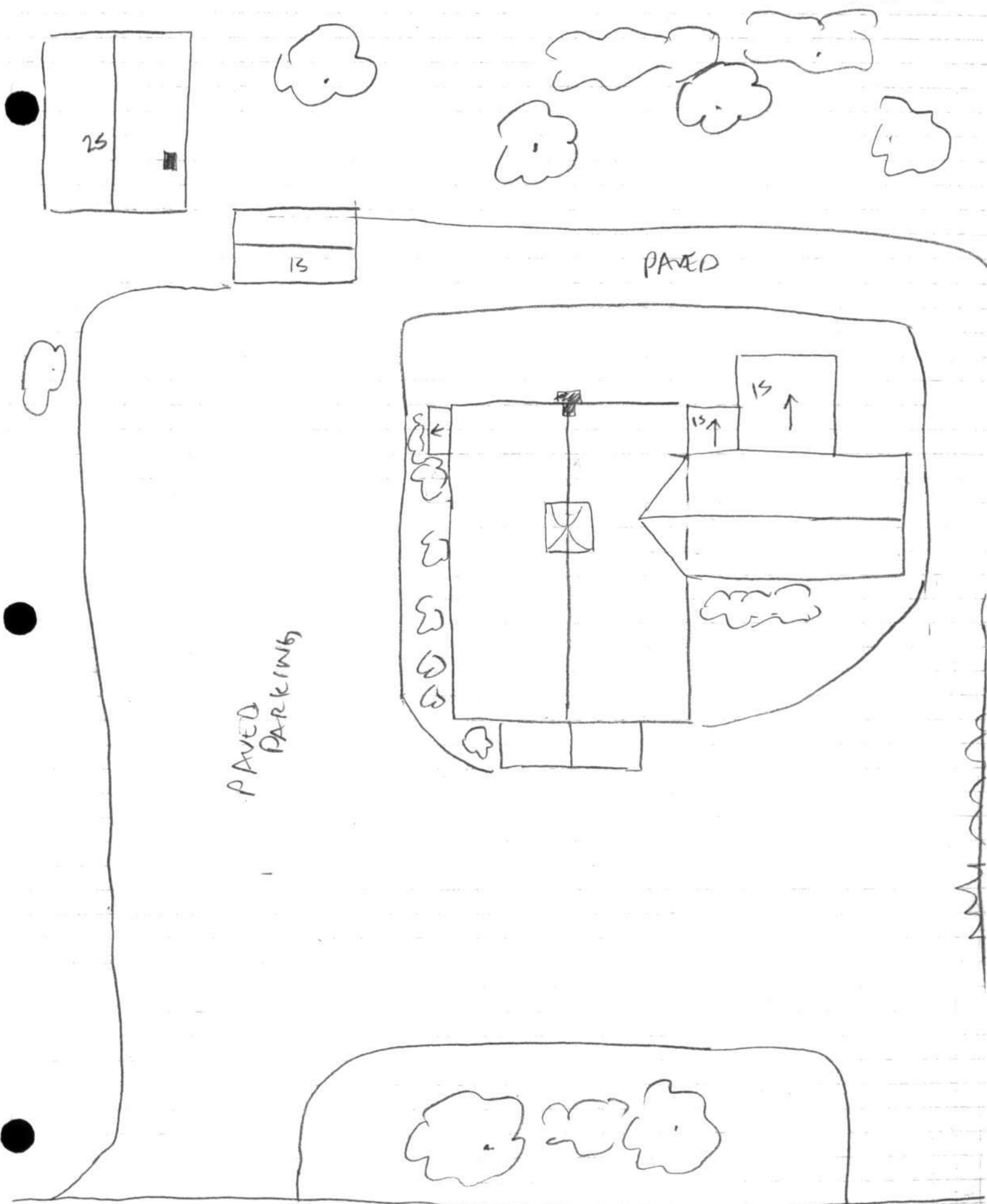
1601 Olney Sandy Spring Road "The Cedars"





1401 Olney Sandy Spring Road

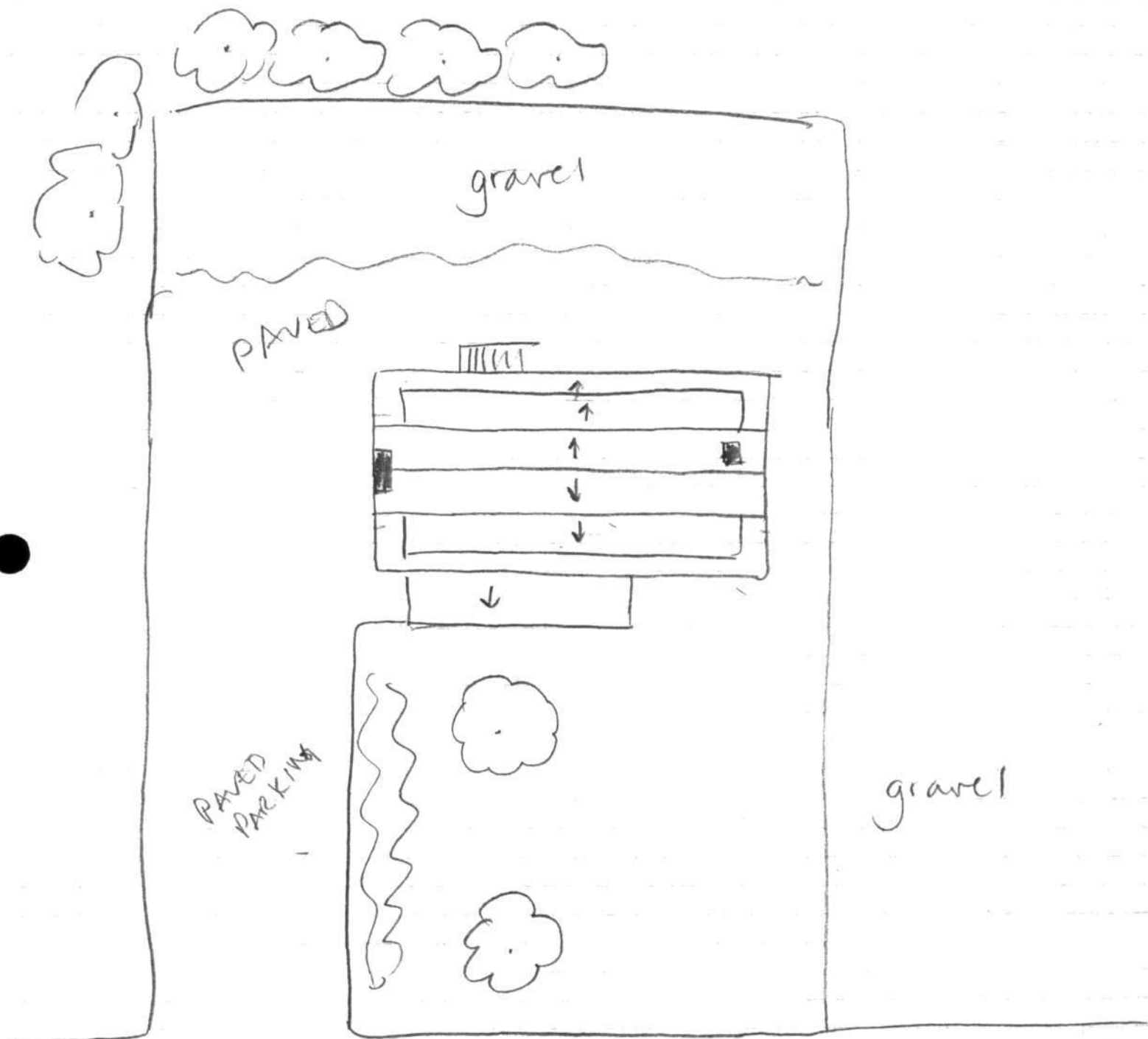




1310 Olney Sandy Spring Road

MD 108

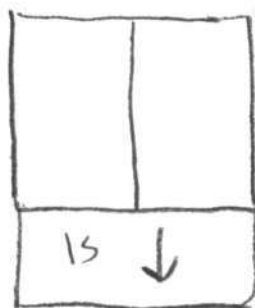
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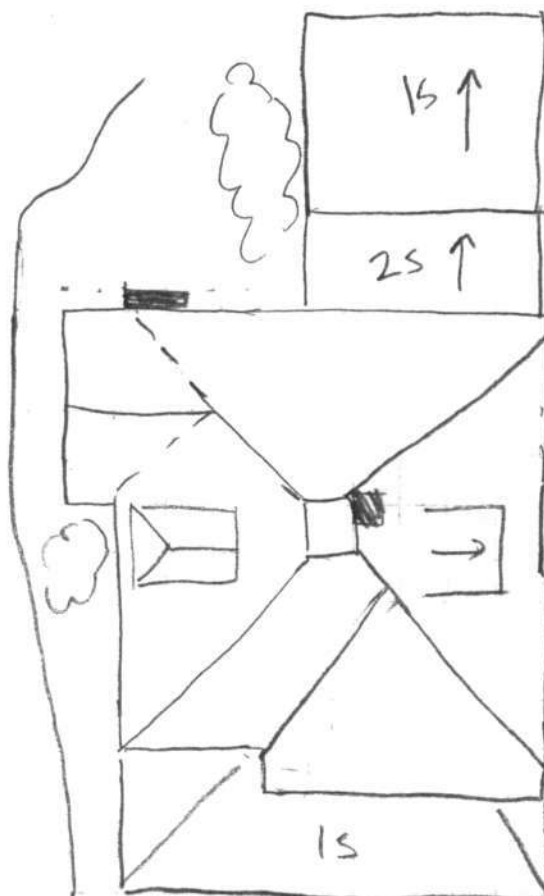
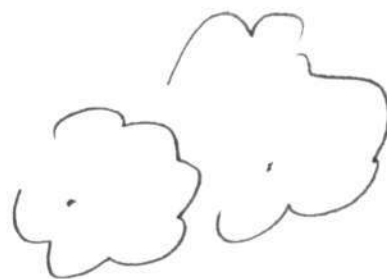
MD 108

1001 Olney Sandy Spring Road

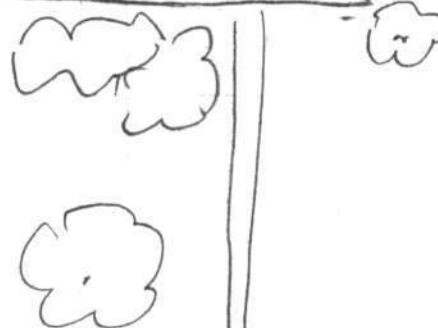




gravel



gravel



MD 108

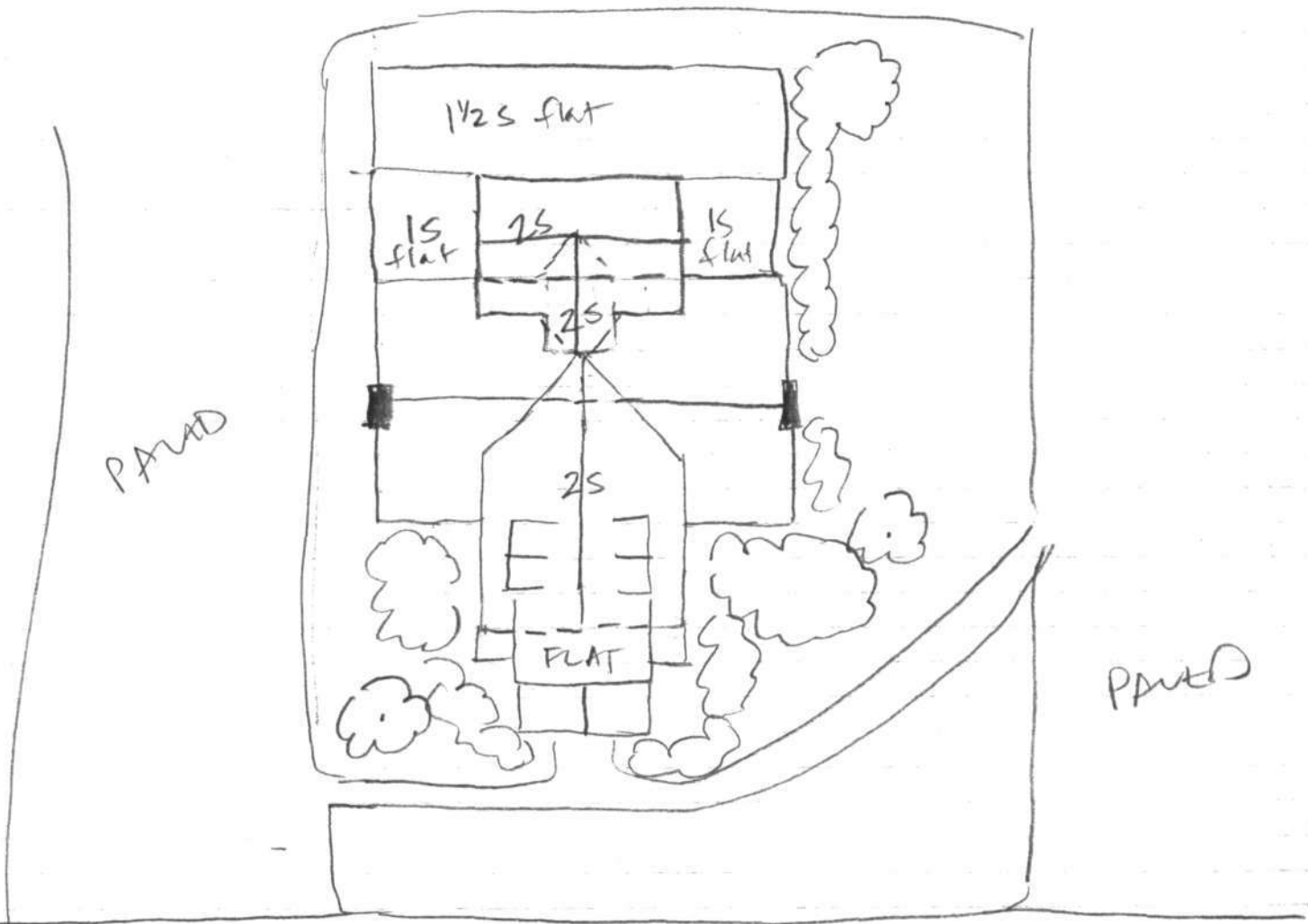
913 Olney Sandy Spring Road



M: 28-11-08



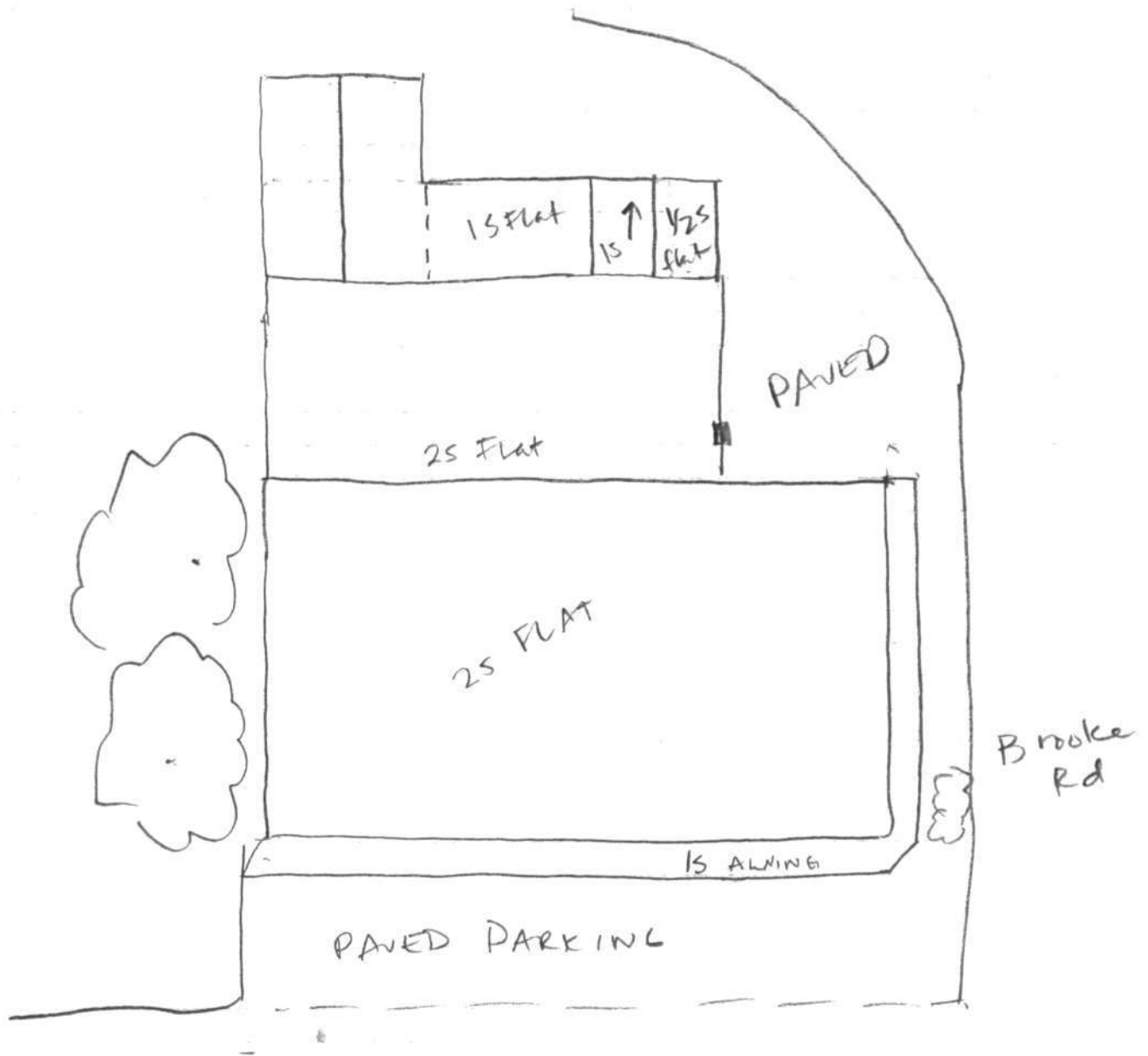
PARKING



MD 108

908 Aney Sandy Spring Road

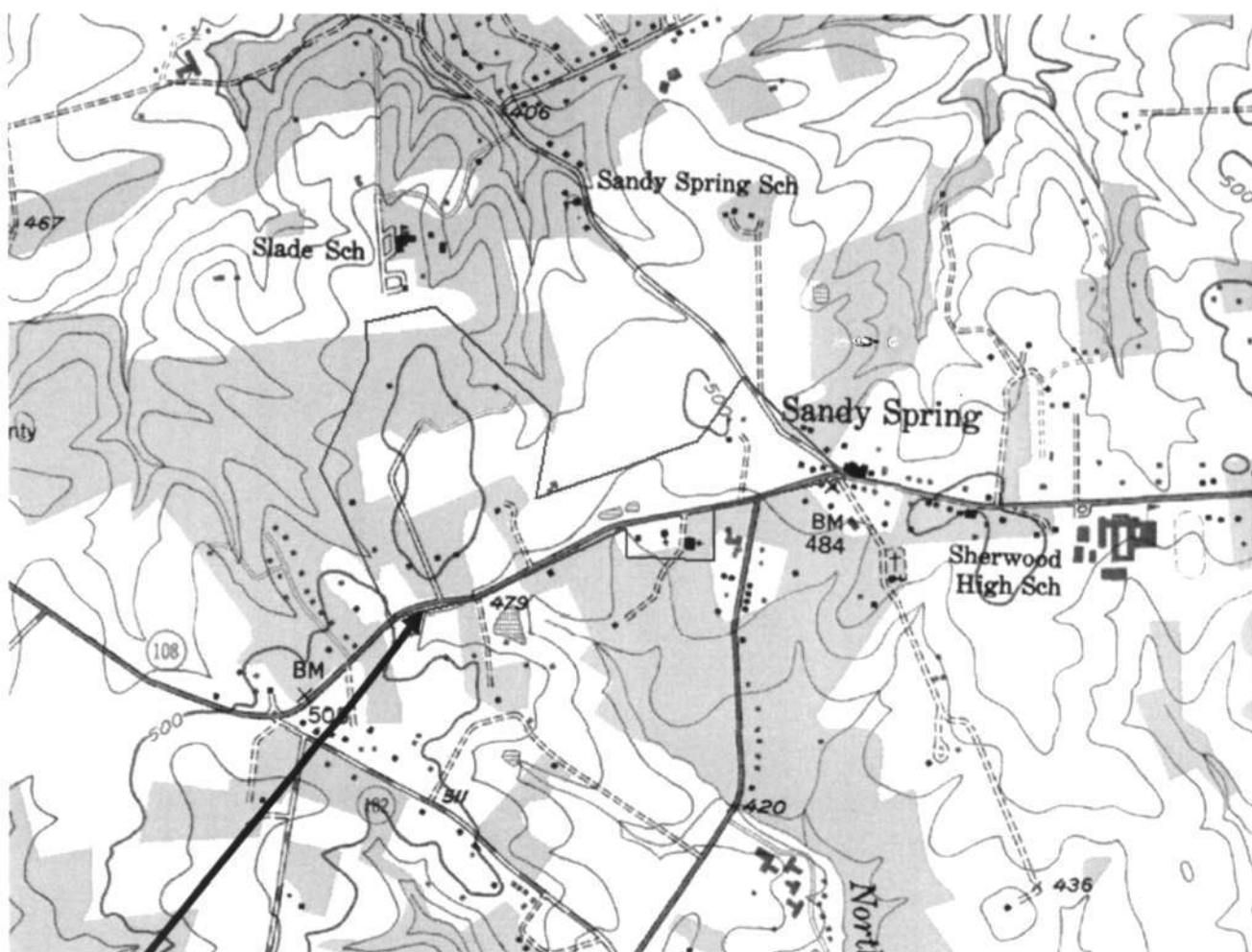
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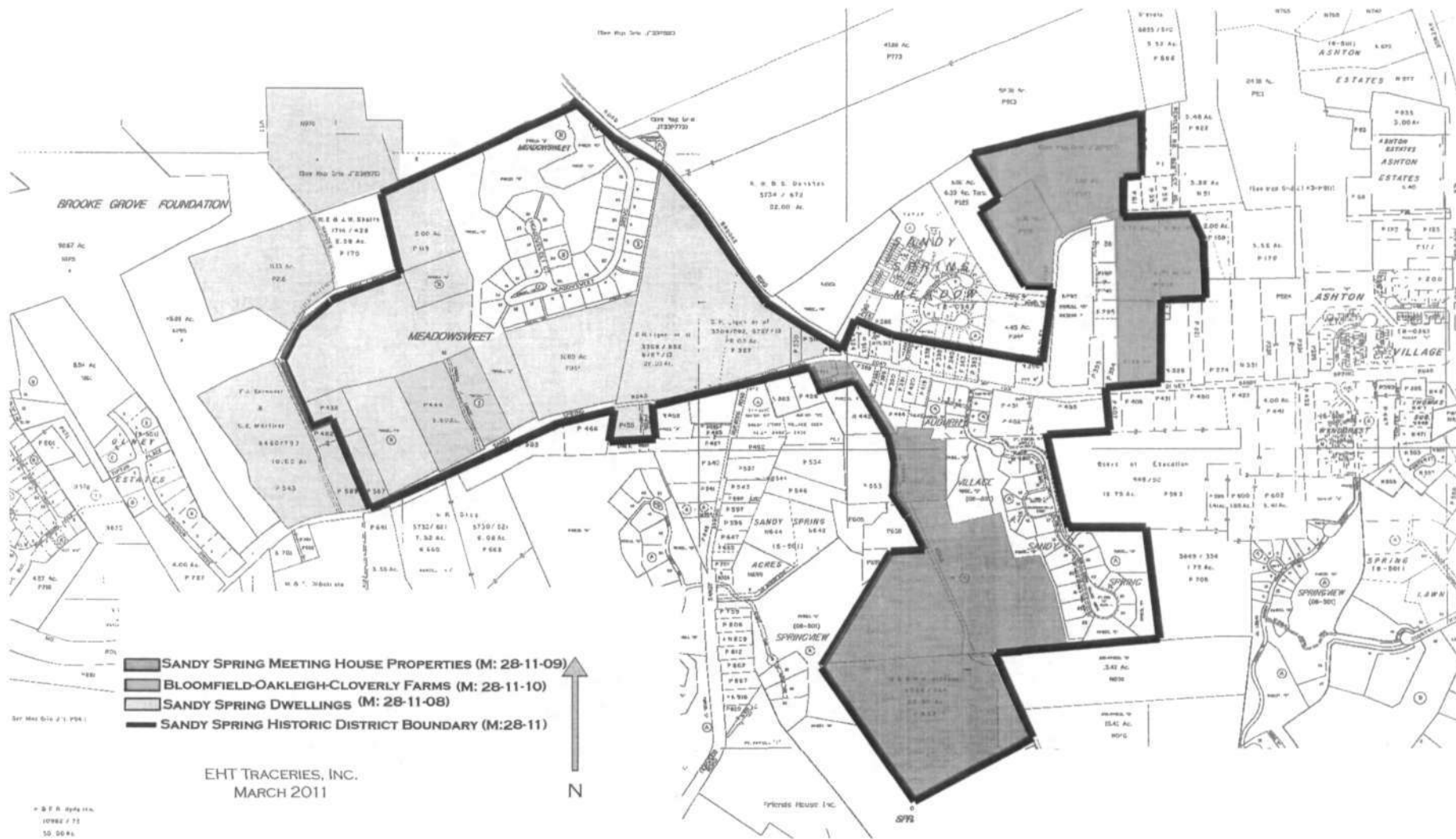
901 - 907 Olney Sandy Spring Road





Sandy Spring Dwellings (M: 28-11-08
MD 108 (MO405A21)
Montgomery County, MD: Sandy Spring
Sandy Spring, MD USGS Map, 1979
EHT Tracerics, Inc.







M: 28-11-08
SANDY SPRING DWELLINGS
913 OLNEY SANDY SPRING ROAD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
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APRIL 2007

MD SHPD

MAIN ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 5



M 28:11-08
SANDY SPRING DWELLINGS
1001 OLNEY SANDY SPRING ROAD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACELINES, INC.

APRIL 2007

MD SHPO

MAIN ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

2 OF 5



M: 28-11-08
SANDY SPRING DWELLINGS
1701 OLNEY SANDY SPRING ROAD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

APRIL 2007

MD 8HPO

MAIN ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

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SANDY SPRING DWELLINGS
THE CEDARS, 1001 OLNEY SANDY SPRING ROAD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES, INC.

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MD SHPD

MAIN ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

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SANDY SPRING DWELLINGS
SHARP STREET METHODIST CHURCH
1310 OWNEY SANDY SPRING ROAD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES, INC.

APRIL 2007

MD 84PO

MAIN ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
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